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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

OCTOBER DATA
1985

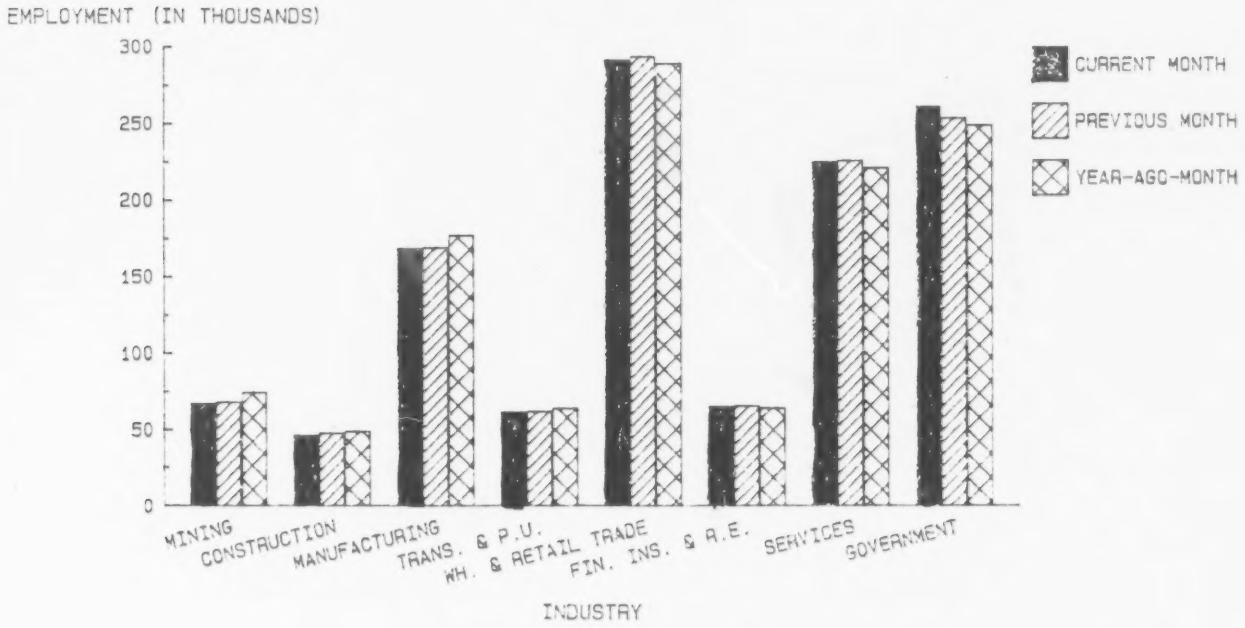
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma during October, based on the place-of residence concept, totaled 1,453,200 compared to 1,458,200 the previous month. Employment losses of 3,900 was registered by domestic service, self-employed, and unpaid family workers, while agricultural workers dropped 2,100 positions followed by a modest increase of 1,000 by wage and salary workers. This month drop in total employment brought the annual loss to 3,600 when compared to the level of last October.

Unemployment moved lower in October, reaching 99,500 down from September's level and 3,200 below of the 102,700 estimated during October of last year. Changes in the labor force and numbers of unemployed combined to record an unemployment rate of 6.4 percent in October, a decrease of 0.3 percent from September and 0.2 percent under a year earlier.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
OCTOBER, 1985



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NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS RISE IN OCTOBER

Nonagricultural employment in Oklahoma establishments was estimated at 1,190,100 during October, up 1,000 from September's revised figure. This slight increase was entirely in government and was centered primarily in local schools, state colleges, and universities. General weakness in business activity caused all seven of the other major industry divisions to lose employment in October. The wholesale-retail trade division posted the largest loss-2,200-with a 1,500 job drop in the retail sector, where decreases were widespread but particularly noticeable in eating and drinking establishments. Construction fell by 1,500 and mining by 900 as both industries continued to slide. Service employment declined by 700 jobs with reductions in several components. Manufacturing edged downward by 400 as finance-insurance-real estate recorded the same drop. Finally, transportation-public utilities was 300 under a month ago.

Year-ago comparisons indicated a modest decline of 1,200 for wage and salary unemployment this October. Four major industries recorded gains while four fell below their October 1984 totals. Among the gainers, government posted an increase of 12,100 jobs, 74 percent of which was in the local sector. Services followed with 4,000 employees added over the year. The uptrend continued in trade with 2,200 additional positions as the retail sector accounted for all of the job expansion while the wholesale division contracted over the same time span. Job expansion was also evident in finance-insurance-real estate where 1,000 were added during the last twelve month period. On the downside, manufacturing fell 8,400 with 82 percent of the drop coming in the durable goods division. Mining over the year continued exceptionally weak, as 7,200 jobs were last in this industry. Construction also slipped 2,700 jobs as building activity diminished from its year-earlier pace. Finally transportation-public utilities was off 2,200 jobs from the October 1984 level.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Continuing recent trends, unemployment rates declined in 60 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in October compared with the previous month, while joblessness increased in 11 and remained unchanged in the 6 remaining counties. The state unemployment rate edged downward to 6.4 percent from 6.8 percent in September. Oklahoma's two largest metropolitan areas, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, also experienced lower unemployment as the percent unemployed dropped to 5.3 percent in Oklahoma City from 5.7 percent the month before and Tulsa's rate declined to 6.3 percent from the 6.7 percent recorded a month earlier. The national rate also had a nominal drop in October, 6.8 percent versus 6.9 percent September.

Year-ago comparisons showed U. S, State, Oklahoma City and Tulsa jobless rates this October down from this same 1984 period as shown on the Labor Force Data Table in this publication. Also, during this period, unemployment rates declined in 42 Oklahoma counties, rose in 33, and remained unchanged in 2 others.

OCTOBER INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The total number of jobless persons who applied for insured unemployment benefits during the week which ended October 19, 1985 was 22,314. This was 540, or 2.4 percent, less than the number of claimants who filed for unemployment benefits during the comparable week of September. Compared to the number of claimants during August, the number in October represented 1,979 fewer jobless, suggesting a recent month-to-month reduction of the insured jobless. However, during the month of October 1984, a total of 19,722 persons claimed unemployment benefits, 2,592 fewer than did so during October 1985.

The exceptions to the slight, over-the-month decline in the number of insured unemployed, was most visible in the number from both the mining and the construction industries. These formerly employed in mining contributed 145 more to the October insured unemployment to increase the total from that industry to 3,203. This increased mining's contribution 1.1 percentage points to 14.4 percent of the total. From construction, a 148 increase raised the total to 3,832, or 17.2 percent of the total. Claimants from manufacturing represented the greatest increase of any industry to the grand total of insured unemployed. The over-the-month addition of 379 raised to total from this industry to 4,481, or 20.1 percent of the total. On the other hand, services decreased by 183 to 4,285, which represented a drop from 19.6 percent to 19.2 percent of the total from this industrial group. Finally, the number of insured unemployed from trade dropped 188, which decreased the proportion of the total from 16.7 to 16.2 percent.

The occupational attachment of the formerly employed varied from those patterns reported the previous month. The most notable exception to the downward trend in the number of jobless identified by occupational attachment was the increase in the number of jobless workers from structural occupations and from miscellaneous occupations. Those from structural work increased over the month by 134, or 1.1 percent of the total of 4,564. This represented 20.5 percent of the October total of insured unemployed. The greatest increase of insured unemployed was among those from miscellaneous occupations, which increased 452. This was 2.4 percent above this group's previous level. The total from miscellaneous occupations was 4,646, which was 20.8 percent of the grand total of insured unemployment for the month of October.

The duration patterns of insured unemployment changed some over the month, as during October, the number in two categories decreased. For the category "under 5 weeks", a slight increase of 65 was reported for October, as a total of 7,721 insured unemployed matched this criterion. The decrease of 31 for the period "5-14 weeks" represented virtually no change over the month. But for the period "15 weeks and over", the 6,128 reported during the October survey week represented a decrease of 574 over the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration		
					Under 5 Weeks	5 - 14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total *	22,314	100.0	14,373	7,941	7,721	8,465	6,128
Mining	3,203	14.0	2,834	369	1,130	1,359	714
Construction	3,832	17.2	3,542	290	1,251	1,565	1,016
Manufacturing	4,481	20.1	2,850	1,631	1,402	1,751	1,328
Transp.-Pub. Util.	961	4.3	695	266	362	336	263
Trade	3,618	16.2	1,677	1,941	1,284	1,263	1,071
Services	4,285	19.2	1,798	2,487	1,502	1,544	1,239
Other	934	8.7	977	957	790	647	497

** Data for week ending October 19, 1985.*

OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 40.6 hours each week, earned an average hourly wage of $9.72, and were paid an average weekly salary of $394.63 during October 1985. This average workweek was shorter by a half-hour than it was the previous month. The average hourly wage decrease seven cents an hour over the month and was associated with a $7.74 decrease in average weekly salary.

Workers in durable goods manufacturing experienced average weekly salary decreases of $5.48 over the month to average $416.34 during the month. This was $7.08 less than a year earlier. The latest hourly wage average was $10.13, virtually no change over the month, but twenty-six cents an hour more, on the average, than a year earlier.

Workers in nondurable goods industries also experienced average decrease in both weekly salaries and in average hourly wages. Weekly salaries decreased $12.60 to average $354.32; hourly wages decreased eighteen cents an hour, to average $8.97 during October. These decreases were associated with a six-tenths an hour drop in the length of the average workweek in these industries.

For all industries in the manufacturing of durable goods sector, the over-the-month trend of decreased weekly earnings was absent in two industries; electrical and electronic equipment and transportation equipment. In the former, the $3.26 increase in weekly earnings was accompanied by a small dip in the hourly wage and a slight increase in the length of the workweek which was just short of an average 40-hour workweek. Workers in transportation equipment, most notably, increased their average weekly earnings by $19.95 to reach a high of $531.15 per week. This was associated with an average increase of forty cents an hour and an increase of three-tenths an hour in the average workweek length.

In nondurable goods, the general, over-the-month decrease in weekly earnings was evident in all industries but one. In newspapers and periodicals, the average earnings was increased $2.73 over the month. No apparent change in average hours worked was reported, though the average hourly wage increased seven cents an hour to $9.48.

Average hours and earnings of workers in five nonmanufacturing industries are also reported in the Hours and Earnings Table of this publication. A decrease in weekly earnings in four of these industries was reported over the month. The magnitude of the over-the-month decrease is suggested by the $21.19 dip in average weekly earnings by construction workers and $21.94 by workers in oil and gas extraction industries. Wholesale trade workers experienced a relatively small drop of $2.11 in average weekly earnings, though neither length of workweek nor size of the average hourly wage changed significantly over the month. In contrast, workers in public utilities appeared to earn more, on the average, than during the previous month: $19.89 on average, a week; twenty-five cents more an hour, with a corresponding increase of eight-tenths an hour for an average workweek length of 40.8 hours.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Oct. 1985p	Sept. 1985r	Oct. 1984p	Sept. 85 Oct. 85	Sept. 85 Oct. 85	Oct. 84 Oct. 85
Total Labor Force †	1563.8	1552.7	1552.3	0.7	11.1	11.5
Unemployment	105.6	99.5	102.7	6.1	6.1	2.9
Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.4	6.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	6.7	7.1	6.8	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1458.2	1453.2	1449.6	0.3	5.0	8.6
Agriculture	56.3	54.2	56.8	3.9	2.1	- 0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	179.1	175.2	181.9	2.2	3.9	- 2.8
Idled by Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0
† Based on place-of-residence concept.						
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1190.1	1189.1	1191.3	0.1	1.0	- 1.2
Manufacturing	169.1	169.5	177.5	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 8.4
Durable Goods	104.9	105.5	111.8	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 6.9
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.8	10.9	11.3	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	4.0	3.9	4.3	2.6	0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.8	16.8	17.9	0.0	0.0	- 1.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.7	8.8	9.2	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Machinery Exc. Electrical	34.4	34.8	36.9	- 1.1	- 0.4	- 2.5
Construction & Related Mach	12.9	13.0	14.1	- 0.8	- 0.1	- 1.2
Oil Field Machinery	8.1	8.2	9.3	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 1.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.9	6.7	- 1.4	- 0.1	0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.1	11.2	12.1	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Transportation Equipment	18.6	18.6	19.8	0.0	0.0	- 1.2
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.4	11.5	12.0	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 0.6
Aircraft & Parts	6.7	6.6	7.3	1.5	0.1	- 0.6
Instruments & Related Products	2.2	2.3	2.3	- 4.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.2	64.0	65.7	0.3	0.2	- 1.5
Food & Kindred Products	14.7	14.4	15.0	2.1	0.3	- 0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.5	9.4	9.4	1.1	0.1	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.3	7.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	- 1.3
Petroleum Refining	6.8	6.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	- 1.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	12.0	12.1	11.9	- 0.8	- 0.1	0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.4	7.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Mining	67.7	68.6	74.9	- 1.3	- 0.9	- 7.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	64.8	66.0	71.9	- 1.8	- 1.2	- 7.1
Construction	46.7	48.2	49.4	- 3.1	- 1.5	- 2.7
Heavy Construction Contractor	9.8	10.0	10.7	- 2.0	- 0.2	- 0.9
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.2	62.5	64.4	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 2.2
Transportation	32.5	32.6	33.8	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 1.3
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	16.1	16.2	17.5	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 1.4
Communications & Electric, GA	29.7	29.9	30.6	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	291.6	293.8	289.4	- 0.7	- 2.2	2.2
Wholesale Trade	67.9	68.6	68.7	- 1.0	- 0.7	- 0.8
Retail Trade	223.7	225.2	220.7	- 0.7	- 1.5	3.0
General Merchandise Stores	29.8	29.8	30.1	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Department Stores	12.3	12.5	13.4	- 1.6	- 0.2	- 1.1
Food Stores	38.2	38.6	38.7	- 1.0	- 0.4	- 0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.1	27.2	26.4	- 0.4	- 0.1	0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.2	14.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.9	66.3	64.9	- 0.6	- 0.4	1.0
Banking	21.2	21.2	22.1	0.0	0.0	- 0.9
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.3	9.4	1.1	0.1	0.0
Services	225.5	226.2	221.5	- 0.3	- 0.7	4.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.4	11.9	12.2	- 4.2	- 0.5	- 0.8
Personal Services	11.9	11.7	11.5	1.7	0.2	0.4
Health Services	70.4	70.8	69.1	- 0.6	- 0.4	1.3
Hospitals	28.4	28.3	28.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
Total Government	261.4	254.0	249.3	2.9	7.4	12.1
Federal Government	51.2	52.0	49.4	- 1.5	- 0.8	1.8
State and Local Government	210.2	202.0	199.9	4.1	8.2	10.3
State Government	72.4	69.6	71.0	4.0	2.8	1.4
Local Government	137.8	132.4	128.9	4.1	5.4	8.9

* *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
OCTOBER 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct 1985p	Sep 1985r	Oct 1984r	Oct 1985p	Sep 1985r	Oct 1984r	Oct 1985p	Sep 1985r	Oct 1984r
MANUFACTURING	$394.63	$402.37	$401.28	40.6	41.1	41.8	$ 9.72	$ 9.79	$ 9.60
DURABLE GOODS	416.34	421.82	423.42	41.1	41.6	42.9	10.13	10.14	9.87
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	427.66	438.70	436.88	41.2	42.8	43.0	10.38	10.25	10.16
PRIMARY METALS	399.73	420.55	399.50	41.9	43.4	42.5	9.54	9.69	9.40
FABRICATED METALS	344.97	369.36	379.44	40.3	40.5	40.8	8.56	9.12	9.30
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	351.96	389.16	371.21	42.0	42.3	41.2	8.38	9.20	9.01
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	421.83	421.83	445.08	42.5	43.0	46.9	9.73	9.81	9.42
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	435.34	435.90	438.88	41.5	41.2	41.6	10.49	10.58	10.58
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	402.38	399.12	400.68	39.8	39.4	42.4	10.11	10.13	9.45
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	531.15	511.20	485.69	40.3	40.0	39.2	13.18	12.78	12.39
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	407.63	447.38	409.19	41.3	43.1	43.3	9.87	10.38	9.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	354.32	366.92	360.19	39.5	40.1	39.8	8.97	9.15	9.05
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	319.18	328.60	313.16	40.3	41.7	40.2	7.92	7.88	7.79
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	180.93	184.97	183.22	33.0	36.7	37.7	4.89	5.04	4.86
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	417.38	422.93	399.56	41.0	43.2	39.6	10.18	9.79	10.09
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	382.42	384.61	383.60	40.9	41.4	42.2	9.35	9.29	9.09
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	369.72	366.99	416.99	39.0	39.0	42.9	9.48	9.41	9.72
PETROLEUM REFINING	487.52	502.92	490.49	38.6	38.1	38.5	12.63	13.20	12.74
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	452.41	474.35	471.49	42.4	43.8	43.9	10.67	10.83	10.74
CONSTRUCTION	404.28	425.47	432.06	36.0	38.4	38.0	11.23	11.08	11.37
PUBLIC UTILITIES	504.29	484.40	471.01	40.8	40.0	41.1	12.36	12.11	11.46
WHOLESALE TRADE	367.22	369.33	356.11	38.9	39.0	39.7	9.44	9.47	8.97
RETAIL TRADE*	194.04	197.81	193.44	31.5	31.2	31.2	6.16	6.34	6.20

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - *Preliminary* R - *Revised.* *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: OCTOBER 1985

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OCT 85	SEPT 85	OCT 84
	U.S.	108,428,000	7,917,000	116,345,000	6.8	6.9	7.3
	OKLAHOMA	1,458,200	105,600	1,563,800	6.8	6.4	6.6
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,790	620	8,410	7.4	7.6	8.1
2	ALFALFA	3,460	180	3,640	4.9	3.1	3.5
3	ATOKA	5,030	530	5,560	9.5	9.7	11.1
4	BEAVER	3,520	110	3,630	3.0	3.3	2.8
5	BECKHAM	9,180	1,050	10,230	10.3	8.2	8.6
6	BLAINE	5,690	470	6,160	7.6	7.0	5.3
7	BRYAN	13,850	1,040	14,890	7.0	7.0	7.7
8	CADDO	13,230	1,510	14,740	10.2	9.1	8.9
9	CANADIAN	32,725	1,875	34,600	5.4	5.0	4.5
10	CARTER	20,925	1,400	22,325	6.3	6.3	7.2
11	CHEROKEE	14,770	1,430	16,200	8.8	8.4	8.8
12	CHOCTAW	5,030	760	5,790	13.1	12.0	12.8
13	CIMARRON	1,640	90	1,730	5.2	6.1	3.7
14	CLEVELAND	75,100	3,875	78,975	4.9	4.9	4.8
15	COAL	1,990	220	2,210	10.0	10.0	12.7
16	COMANCHE	39,475	2,375	41,850	5.7	5.4	6.7
17	COTTON	2,480	150	2,630	5.7	5.3	4.9
18	CRAIG	7,590	540	8,130	6.6	6.5	6.0
19	CREEK	30,725	2,400	33,125	7.2	6.9	7.1
20	CUSTER	14,340	870	15,210	5.7	5.1	5.7
21	DELAWARE	10,650	840	11,490	7.3	6.6	7.4
22	DEWEY	3,150	180	3,330	5.4	5.6	6.8

	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OCT 85	SEPT 85	OCT 84
23	ELLIS	2,730	150	2,880	5.2	5.8	6.4
24	GARFIELD	28,650	2,100	30,750	6.8	6.2	6.0
25	GARVIN	11,460	870	12,330	7.1	6.5	6.5
26	GRADY	19,520	1,880	21,400	8.8	8.3	7.8
27	GRANT	2,930	130	3,060	4.2	3.8	3.4
28	GREER	3,100	150	3,250	4.6	4.2	4.9
29	HARMON	1,900	110	2,010	5.5	6.2	5.6
30	HARPER	1,770	130	1,900	6.8	5.1	5.7
31	HASKELL	4,820	820	5,640	14.5	13.6	12.0
32	HUGHES	4,780	770	5,550	13.9	13.4	13.8
33	JACKSON	11,050	750	11,800	6.4	6.4	6.1
34	JEFFERSON	3,440	310	3,750	8.3	7.8	7.1
35	JOHNSTON	4,150	380	4,530	8.4	7.7	7.5
36	KAY	23,675	1,725	25,400	6.8	6.1	6.1
37	KINGFISHER	7,670	370	8,040	4.6	4.1	4.9
38	KIOWA	5,720	310	6,030	5.1	5.3	5.5
39	LATIMER	3,230	560	3,790	14.8	13.8	13.3
40	LEFLORE	12,180	1,510	13,690	11.0	10.7	11.3
41	LINCOLN	10,490	1,130	11,620	9.7	9.2	8.6
42	LOGAN	14,810	760	15,570	4.9	4.7	4.9
43	LOVE	2,530	240	2,770	8.7	9.1	10.0
44	McCLAIN	11,320	720	12,040	6.0	5.0	5.9
45	McCURTAIN	13,700	1,360	15,060	9.0	9.9	9.5
46	McINTOSH	5,980	500	6,480	7.7	7.4	10.4
47	MAJOR	3,900	290	4,190	6.9	6.0	5.3

	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OCT 85	SEPT 85	OCT 84
48	MARSHALL	4,140	390	4,530	8.6	7.7	6.8
49	MAYES	16,030	1,510	17,540	8.6	8.0	8.9
50	MURRAY	5,500	500	6,000	8.3	7.1	7.8
51	MUSKOGEE	28,925	2,975	31,900	9.3	8.8	10.0
52	NOBLE	5,620	310	5,930	5.2	4.9	5.5
53	NOWATA	4,230	390	4,620	8.4	8.1	10.1
54	OKFUSKEE	4,110	470	4,580	10.3	9.6	9.5
55	OKLAHOMA	309,300	18,875	328,175	5.8	5.5	5.7
56	OKMULGEE	12,675	1,250	13,925	9.0	8.4	9.7
57	OSAGE	19,875	1,075	20,950	5.1	5.0	5.3
58	OTTAWA	12,275	1,325	13,600	9.7	9.8	9.6
59	PAWNEE	5,910	580	6,490	8.9	7.9	9.3
60	PAYNE	32,825	1,375	34,200	4.0	3.7	3.9
61	PITTSBURG	12,100	2,150	14,250	15.1	14.0	11.5
62	PONTOTOC	16,560	1,070	17,630	6.1	5.8	5.4
63	POTTAWATOMIE	30,125	2,075	32,200	6.4	6.1	5.8
64	PUSHMATAHA	3,030	410	3,440	11.9	12.0	13.5
65	ROGER MILLS	2,660	200	2,860	7.0	7.1	6.1
66	ROGERS	24,420	1,940	26,360	7.4	6.8	6.4
67	SEMINOLE	11,190	1,240	12,430	10.0	9.7	10.0
68	SEQUOYAH	14,870	1,540	16,410	9.4	8.7	8.1
69	STEPHENS	19,790	1,360	21,150	6.4	6.3	6.5
70	TEXAS	8,320	310	8,630	3.6	3.8	3.7
71	TILLMAN	4,460	310	4,770	6.5	6.6	7.1
72	TULSA	239,625	17,225	256,850	6.7	6.4	6.9

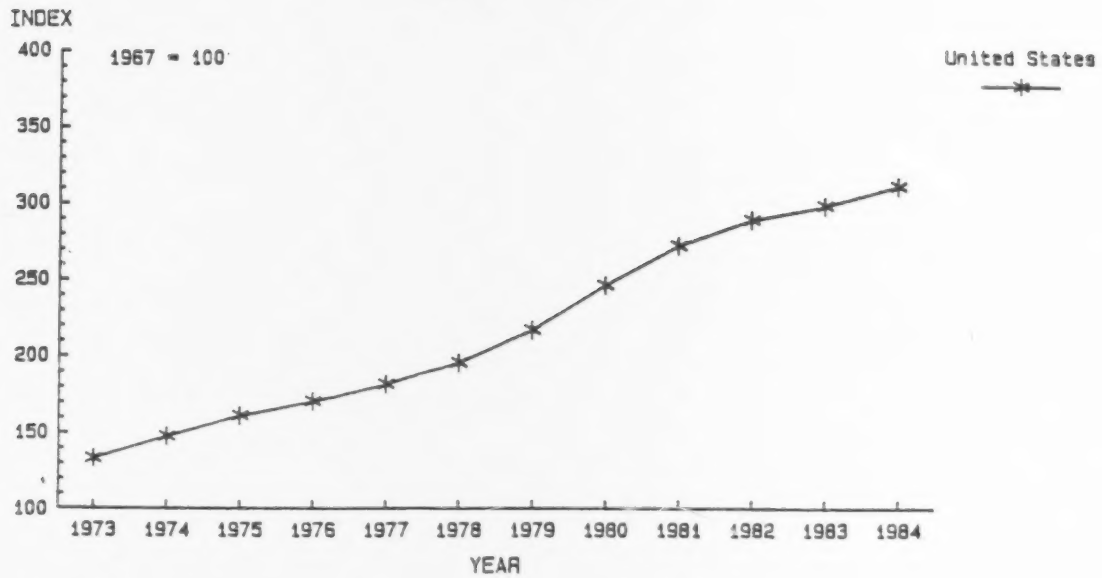
	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OCT 85	SEPT 85	OCT 84
73	WAGONER	21,910	1,340	23,250	5.8	5.3	5.4
74	WASHINGTON	24,930	1,140	26,070	4.4	4.3	4.1
75	WASHITA	6,940	560	7,500	7.5	6.6	7.0
76	WOODS	6,070	170	6,240	2.7	2.8	2.2
77	WOODWARD	11,930	980	12,910	7.6	6.7	7.1
	OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	473,400	28,200	501,600	5.6	5.4	5.4
	TULSA MSA	336,500	24,000	360,500	6.7	6.3	6.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A.	NORTHWEST	39100	2100	41,200	5.1
B.	SOUTHWEST	54900	4000	58,900	6.8
C.	NORTH CENTRAL	81600	5600	87,200	6.4
D.	SOUTH CENTRAL	113700	8600	122,300	7.0
E.	CENTRAL	367400	21900	389,300	5.6
F.	TULSA	290200	20700	310,900	6.7
G.	EAST CENTRAL	99400	7600	107,000	7.1
H.	SOUTHERN	86100	6600	92,700	7.1
I.	NORTHEAST	100100	7700	107,800	7.1
J.	EASTERN	106900	9600	116,500	8.2
K.	SOUTHEAST	54100	7600	61,700	12.3
L.	CLEVELAND	64600	3500	68,100	5.1

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



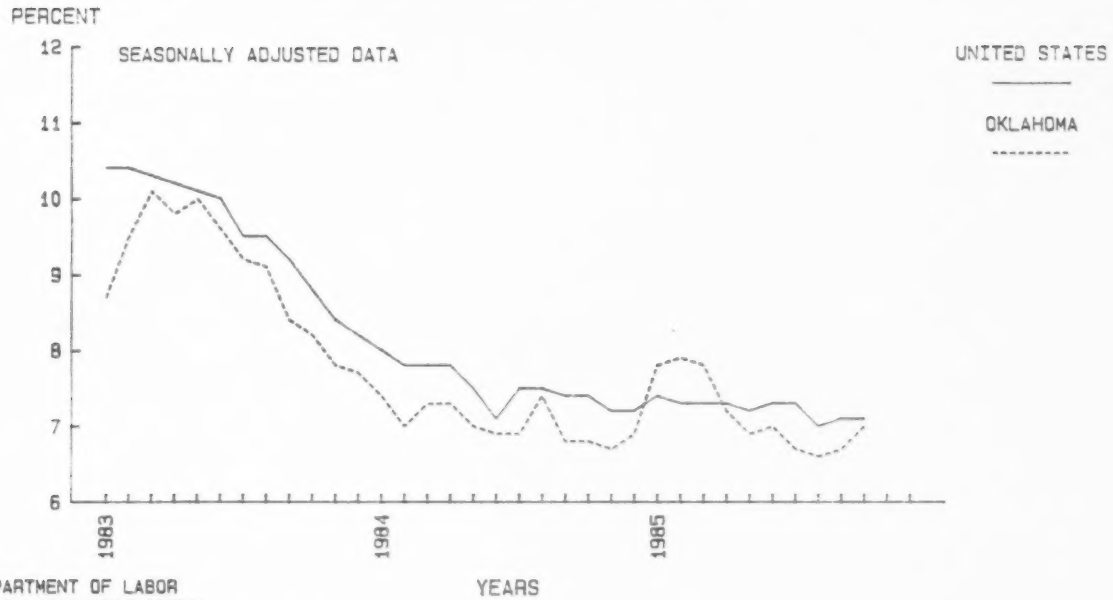
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1984	MONTH 1985	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0	323.5	3.4	0.2
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5	324.5	3.2	0.3
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3	325.5	3.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3			
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983 UNADJ. U.S.	1983 UNADJ. OK	1983 ADJ. U.S.	1983 ADJ. OK	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.6	AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.1	6.7	SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.